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LUSHAN MISSIONARIES' ORDEAL.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE AFTER CAPTURE BY ROBBERS.

The Rev. Mr. F. Fredericksen, of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission at Lushan, Honan, who was captured and held for some time by robbers who sacked and looted that unfortunate city in the early part of last month, has given to a representative of a Hankow newspaper, the following account of the very terrible experience which he and his wife and friends went through.

Mr. Fredericksen described how at about three o'clock in the morning of June 25th he, his wife and baby, and Miss Staurset—the only foreign occupants of the mission—were awakened by the sounds of violent firing apparently outside the North Gate of the city. Mr. Fredericksen immediately got up and asked a Chinese what the matter was. He was told that tui-fai had surrounded the city and were attacking from all sides. After about 20 minutes the shooting ceased and it was at first believed that the robbers had retired. This, however, proved to be far from the case, the real fact being that the marauders had gained entry into the city. Later it was found that the soldiers who were of guard at the gates had been bribed with promises of rewards to let the tui-fai have ingress. One soldier, who had been promised \$4,000 for his assistance in this respect, was afterwards shot point blank by the robbers as they rushed through the gate.

SHELTER IN THE CHAPEL.

At first, said Mr. Fredericksen, he hardly believed that the assault was really serious; but after he saw the fires which immediately sprang up in all parts of the city he realized that the danger was great. Hastily summoning his wife and Miss Staurset, the three foreigners sought shelter in the Chapel of the mission as it was found that their rooms were becoming risky places to remain in owing to the number of bullets which were flying in all directions. After placing the ladies in the Chapel, Mr. Fredericksen went into the compound. From there he saw a robber come up to a neighbouring house, fire a shot at it and then proceed to smash in the door. Other robbers came up and soon the house was set on fire. The robbers were all dressed in the usual grey uniforms of the Chinese army, they all carried blazing torches in their hands and were armed with rifles some also carrying very ugly looking knives.

The robbers did not hesitate to attack the foreign property of the mission station, and seeing them enter the compound, Mr. Fredericksen again returned to the Chapel and remained in hiding with the two ladies and the baby. The robbers spent half an hour in looting the mission; everything in the house which was not taken away was smashed and destroyed, even the kitchen being visited and plundered. At last the robbers came to the Chapel and discovered the little party of foreigners. Rifles were instantly aimed at the breasts of each one of the missionaries, who were grabbed roughly by the arms and told to give up all money and valuables on pain of being shot instantly. Under this coercion the three foreigners were obliged to part with everything of value in their possession, even Mr. and Mrs. Fredericksen's wedding rings being demanded and yielded up.

BOUND AND LED AWAY.

Afterwards the three instead of being released, were led out separately. Miss Staurset was bound by the hand to a Chinese who had also been captured and was led off out of the North Gate. Mr. Fredericksen appealed to his captors that he should be allowed to go in company with his wife and child, but this was not acceded to and they were marched off in different directions. As Mr. Fredericksen was led through the streets the last he saw of the mission station was that it had been fired and that heavy black smoke was belching from the windows of the upper story.

The streets were in a terrible condition, swarming with robbers, many of whom were mounted on horses and each one bent upon loot. Everywhere houses were burning fiercely and in many places the bodies of those killed by the robbers were lying where they had fallen in midroad. Throughout the day, which was intensely hot, the robbers kept Mr. Fredericksen with them, moving from place to place and pillaging as they went. In the afternoon, after repeated requests on the part of Mr. Fredericksen, the robbers promised to find his wife and child, and soon after four o'clock, to his immense relief, they were brought to him unharmed.

A PLAUSIBLE CHIEF.

Later Mr. Fredericksen again applied to his captors with the request that he be permitted to see their chief. With this request the robbers also complied, and he was conducted to headquarters where the chief—an officer of the name of Wang Yoo Tong who had formerly been in Chao (Chieh's) army—was discovered smoking a quiet pipe of opium. This worthy proved to be a most plausible individual who either under the soothing influence of the drug he was consuming, or from sheer benevolence of heart, received Mr. Fredericksen with the utmost politeness and expressed the utmost regret over the inconvenience and alarm to which the foreigners had been exposed. He declared that he himself had been proceeding with the utmost haste to prevent the awful experience the town had suffered; that unfortunately he had arrived too late.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A LIQUID AIR FACTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN A NEW DIRECTION.

One of the results of the War was that the Germans, driven by the shortage of raw materials to find so many substitutes, realized the importance of, and found new applications for, so-called liquid air, which led to the enormous development of its production in bulk, and, in consequence, to valuable improvements in manufacturing methods. Through the enterprise of an entirely British company, these advantages will now be made fully available to the users of oxygen in China. This company, says the N.C. Daily News, is Steel Drums, Ltd., of 31, Fenchurch St., London, and Shanghai, whose managing-director, Mr. H. Bridges, is at present in Shanghai. An up-to-date plant is being set up in Ward Road and is to be completed in a fortnight's time.

The prominent part which oxygen has come to play in manufacturing, structural and repair work in the iron and steel industries makes an acquaintance with the evolution of this wonderful gas of great interest to all persons connected with engineering and shipbuilding. School-day experiments in the laboratory by which small quantities of oxygen were obtained will be in the minds of many readers, but with one negligible exception, there is no apparatus on the market for the chemical production of this gas, as the quantity thus obtained is insufficient for industrial purposes and the cost is far too high.

Two methods, broadly speaking, only are employed now—(1) atmospheric air, of which, unless hydrogen is required at the same time, the latter is both cheaper and better from the oxygen point of view.

The extraction of oxygen—liquid and gaseous—from the air may be briefly summed up as:—High compression, up to 3,000 lb. per sq. in.; expansion to liquefying point, minus 104 degrees Centigrade; and rectification. Curiously enough, notwithstanding the spade-work done for this newest industry by British men of science, there exists no British machine of practical design at the present time, though as far back as 1857 William Siemens took out an English patent for an invention substantially comprising the leading features of the best modern machines.

As the evil deed had already been committed before he was in a position to quell the men, he was particularly anxious to know whether the robbers had treated Mr. and Mrs. Fredericksen lady in any way; when no complaints were made he expressed the greatest satisfaction. He said that Mr. and Mrs. Fredericksen would be permitted to return to the mission station, and he supplied them with a guard of bandits to escort them on their way.

THE RUINED MISSION STATION.

Upon their return to the station Mr. and Mrs. Fredericksen found the whole place in a most pitiable state. The main building was in ruins and half of the line of houses facing the street were also gutted; while a building belonging to the Girls' School was entirely burnt to the ground. The few buildings which had escaped the fire were in an unbelievable state of disorder. Books and papers were torn and scattered all round, furniture was lying smashed in fragments, the windows of the Chapel had been entirely broken and the organ destroyed.

The robbers remained in the city until noon on Tuesday, turning over the debris and seeking any remnants of loot they could lay their hands on the whole time. Then word came that an army was coming to the rescue from a neighbouring city; and the bandits took to their heels and fled to the surrounding country. The army of rescue proved to be only a detachment of 700 men; but these took charge of the city and although the bandits threatened making a second visitation the project did not develop.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

For four days, notwithstanding that the robber chief had promised Mr. Fredericksen that Mr. Miss Staurset should be returned to the mission, nothing had been heard of her and the greatest alarm for her safety was felt. On the fourth day, however, search parties which had been sent out looking for her, discovered her held by a party of the robbers who had fled to a remote place in the mountains some forty li removed from the city. It was a great relief when she was brought back to the mission and was able to report that although held captive for so long she had not met with any ill-treatment.

After living in the ruined city for a week, the missionaries were, at last escorted by a party of soldiers to Peking, whence, under another military escort they were finally brought in safety to Hsuehau.

THOUSANDS HELD FOR RANSOM.

Mr. Fredericksen states that over 4,000 robbers took part in the sack of Lushan; and that for two months prior to the outrage they had been assembled around the city in such force that there had been no possibility of anybody getting away, the gates throughout that time never having been opened day or night. After the looting of the city the robbers led away several thousands of the inhabitants in order to hold them for ransom. Many of them were afterwards released, but the last which Mr. Fredericksen heard was that 1,000 were still missing and that the robbers had issued an ultimatum to the effect that if they were not ransomed within three days they would all be shot. Almost all the Christians and the mission school children were brought back; and as far as was known not one of this number had been killed.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1923, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 20 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, Tientsin and Hongkong only.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Tientsin and Shanghai only.
BANQUE BRÈGE POUR L'ETRANGER, Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 5% in the £, will be—
On £20 DEBENTURES: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0.
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 3. 0.
9. 0.
On £100 DEBENTURES: £3. 0. 0.
Per Coupon (Gross) 15. 0.
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 3. 15. 0.
£2. 5. 0.
On £500 DEBENTURES: £15. 0. 0.
Per Coupon (Gross) 3. 15. 0.
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 3. 15. 0.
£11. 5. 0.

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand of the Coupon on the day the Coupon is presented.
By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
P. C. YOUNG,
Acting General Manager.

1204]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

ISSUE OF NEW TALONS WITH COUPONS 21 TO 40 ATTACHED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TALONS at the foot of the Debentures must now be detached and surrendered to the Tientsin Office of the Kailan Mining Administration.
Applications must be made in person or through a Banker or other duly authorised agent; applications made through the post cannot be dealt with.
All Talons must be listed on the proper forms which can be obtained on application.
P. C. YOUNG,
Acting General Manager.
1205] KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TA, TH, TL, TM.

TO LET.—Ground Floor of the Astor House Hotel as Shops, 1st and 2nd Floors of the Astor House Hotel as Offices, 3rd and 4th Floors of the Astor House Hotel as Unfurnished Flats. As from the 15th instant. Apply Astor House Hotel. [199]

WANTED.—ENGLISH GIRL, well-educated, would take POSITION as Children's Nurse, Governess, or Companion. Apply Box L.L., c/o Daily Press Office. [193]

WANTED.—Young Lady, Steno. Typist seeks POSITION in any Office Moderate Salary. Apply Box T.M., c/o Daily Press Office. [197]

TO LET.
From 1st July, 1923 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, Verandah to each room FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

FOR SALE.
LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. 430] W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?
The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—ADVT. [503]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND behind Sikh Temple Gap Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Lot.	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.			
1	1205	Behind Sikh Temple Gap Road.	15	15	15	15	about 15,750	180 12.00	[1920]
As per site plan.									

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND on the Shaikwan Road Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Lot.	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.			
2	1206	Shaikwan Road Causeway Bay.	15	15	15	15	about 15,750	180 12.00	[1920]
As per site plan.									

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaikwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Lot.	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.			
3	1207	Shaikwan.	15	15	15	15	about 9,000	84 6.75	[1921]
As per site plan.									

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaikwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Lot.	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.			
4	1208	Shaikwan.	15	15	15	15	about 10,000	100 8.10	[1922]
As per site plan.									

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER.
THE BEST-KNOWN BRANDS ON THE MARKET.
"Daisy" \$1.10 per lb.
"Dairymaid" \$1.00

CHEESE.
Edam \$3.25 per ball
Gruyere 1.10
Australian Cheddar .85
American .85
Picnic (Owa Make) .40 jar

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

CANTON NEWS. PEOPLE GROWING MORE NERVOUS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WEDNESDAY, July 12th.

To-day the situation at Canton is getting worse. If the added precautions of the civil population and the nervous state of their minds are any criterion, previously the Sincere Co. had their shutters up but the main entrances were open and business conducted; to-day they are entirely closed. Last night the Hotel Asia closed its gates at 8 p.m. and guests experienced great difficulty in getting in. Business is absolutely at a standstill and to-day's storm has caused more anxiety, as river traffic has suspended, the sampans having taken refuge. Intending refugees have had to delay their movements and prices are steadily going up.

THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The foreign staff at the Electric Co.'s plant with the aid of volunteers have managed to keep the works going and the street lights were operated last night. The people still fear that the works may have to close down at a moment's notice, although they are guarded by soldiers. The rumour about other labour unions coming out has not materialised but with the rapidly changing situation one can not foretell what may take place.

ATTEMPTS TO ARRANGE ARMISTICE.

Yesterday a meeting at Dutch Folly Island, the headquarters of the Navy Department took place at noon. Admiral Hong Ting Kwong being the Convenor. Among others present were General Ngai Hong Ping, Li Ping Wing, Hung Siu Lun and Hung Leuk. The meeting unanimously passed three resolutions, which if accepted by both sides, would form the basis of an armistice. The resolutions were briefly:—

- 1.—Kwangtung to support the reunion movement and to issue a joint manifesto with the government at Peking.
- 2.—To disavow and to endeavour to stop as soon as possible all military action in Kwangtung. Hsu Shung Chi not to lead the Northern Expedition back to Canton and Ip Kuei to desist from attacking Dr. Sun's men-of-war.
- 3.—Both sides to be allotted to separate areas and be restricted there during the armistice.

MORE FIRING.

At 7 p.m. last evening a few shots were heard intermittently from the direction of the south of Honam. It is believed that the shots were fired by the Macao Forts or some field artillery in the vicinity. Some rumours aver that Dr. Sun tried to effect a landing with the object of taking the Forts as they barred his egress to the river mouth. All I can vouch for is that the shots were not fired by Dr. Sun's ships off Shamen as the gun-covers were never removed. People in the vicinity say that the firing was very erratic as they seemed to be firing at no visible target. The immediate result of the boom of the guns was more panic and the usual hurrying of the people to their homes bolting of doors and street-gates and the desertion of the streets.

SHIU KWAN.

Reports have reached Canton that Yung Sik Leung's forces in the neighbourhood of Che Kiang have retired on Shiu Kwan and that skirmishes between advanced patrols have taken place. Hsu Shung Chi's army having left Kiangsi in the control of Li Lieh Chun's Yunan troops, is reported to be contemplating attacking Shiu Kwan.

CITY PATROLS.

Last night a proclamation was issued jointly by Ng Pay, Commissioner of Police, and Chan Cheung Po, one of Ip's commanders. It announced that a patrol corps of soldiers, police and Merchants' Volunteer Corps had been formed with headquarters at the Kwangtung Provincial Examination Hall and would co-operate to preserve order. Four stations, one in the old city, one in the western suburb, one in the eastern suburb and one in Honam have been organised and reports of outrages are to be sent to them.

CURRENT OPINION.

The general feeling in Canton is that with the close proximity of Dr. Sun's ships, trouble on a considerable scale is imminent. People think that the anchoring of the ships off Shamen augurs an attempt to regain control of Canton. Everything depends on the success or otherwise of the Northern Expeditionary forces, an unconcerted action on the part of his ships will be fruitless, owing to the preponderating strength of the Kwangtung army in and around Canton. It now appears that the capture of the Cheung Chow Forts has not driven Dr. Sun out of Kwangtung but has had the reverse effect of putting him much nearer Canton.

RENTS ORDINANCE LITIGATION. CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The case for the defence occupied the whole of yesterday in the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice who is trying the Rents Ordinance action in which the Mission-Strangers are the plaintiffs, and the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. defendants.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster for the defence, said the defendants' action was for the specific performance of an agreement contained in certain letters, which passed between Pere Robert and the Hon. Mr. Chow Chou-sun, by which they were entitled to a lease for three years, with the option of renewal for another three years. Whether the place was a domestic tenement or not was immaterial on that point. That question would only arise in considering what rent the defendants would have to pay. The plaintiffs, however, had given them notice to quit and had begun an action for ejectment. They had argued that being outside the Ordinance they were entitled to recover possession of the whole premises or, in the alternative, they argued that they were entitled to recover possession of that part of the premises—practically the whole—which were not occupied for domestic purposes. If the plaintiffs would withdraw their claim for possession and it was conceded that defendants were entitled to their six years' lease, it would very much shorten the case. Then they could consider what rent they would have to pay. Mr. Alabaster said he had to show that this was a case in which the Court must grant specific performance. They had to consider the effect of the Ordinance on that and the defence claimed that they had only to pay \$1,000, subject to any increase the Court might order.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FACTORY.

Damages would not be an adequate remedy for turning them out of the factory and godowns. On these premises 750 people were employed and he would call evidence to show that they could not within a reasonable time find suitable accommodation and to re-establish the factory in a new building would take three years. The Company had four factories in the Colony in which 3,000 or 4,000 people were employed. They paid to the Government seven lakhs yearly in duty, of which a quarter was attributable to the premises in question. They made profits in respect of the four factories of over two million dollars a year. The factory made considerably over four lakhs. If they had to give up the premises the Government would lose several lakhs in duty and 750 people would be thrown out of work.

A competitor might pay a very large sum for the factory in order to put a considerable portion of defendants' business out of operation for some time. He therefore contended that they were entitled to specific performance regarding the whole premises.

INTERPRETING ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Alabaster also dealt with the evidence called by the plaintiffs' counsel as to the "purpose" of the legislature in passing the Rents Ordinance (Mr. Alabaster had already lodged an objection to this evidence). He now quoted various authorities to show that, in construing or expounding an Act of Parliament, the law only had regard to the wording of the Act and not to the avowed intention of Governments as indicated in speeches in Parliament. Thus, Lord Alverstone, the late Lord Chief Justice, "I have not paid the slightest attention to the speeches in Parliament." In the very old case of *Miller v. Taylor* it was laid down, "The sense and meaning of an Act of Parliament must be concluded from its wording, what it says when passed into law; and not from the history of the changes it underwent in the House where it took its rise."

The Hon. Mr. Bird's evidence of the deliberations of a Special Committee before the Ordinance was passed, Mr. Alabaster countered with another authority which laid it down that "Reports of Commissions are not to control the wording of the Statute; debates in Parliament are not to be regarded."

"WHOLLY OR IN PART."

Mr. Alabaster also discussed at some length the meaning of the words "wholly or in part" in the Rents Ordinance, and quoted many authorities bearing on this point. He urged that if factory premises were used "in part" for domestic habitation they came within the scope of the Rents Ordinance and were entitled to the protection of the clause fixing a standard rent. It had been given in evidence that the French Mission gave \$50,000 for these premises and they received \$1,000 a month for them, they paying the rates. Under the new agreement they would not have to pay rates, so they already got a substantial increase in the return on their capital. Mr. Austin, one of the witnesses, had put a fair return on their capital at \$800 or \$900 a month. Further, as soon as the Rents Ordinance—which was designed to prevent landlords from getting the full market value on their property—had expired, the rent would go up to \$4,000 a month.

The hearing was further adjourned.

ALLEGED DEMANDING MONEY BY MENACES. HAIRDRESSER THREATENED WITH REVOLVER.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon the case of demanding money by menaces from a hairdresser at No. 192, Hollywood Road, came up for further hearing before Mr. Hamilton.

The evidence showed that during the month of June the complainant received four letters from unknown persons demanding \$500. On Saturday, July 1st, a visit was paid to the house by the three defendants in the case. One of the three men asked the complainant, if she had received those letters. The complainant replied, "I don't know so many things." The first defendant then said, "You don't know? Those letters asked for \$500." When the complainant said she had no money, the defendants alleged to have said they would bring a revolver and deal with her. A youth, who overheard the conversation, brought a strategy to bear against the defendants and persuaded them to go away, telling them at the same time that he would have some money ready for them on the morrow, but before doing so he wanted to know what was the lowest they would accept. The first defendant said that this was a matter that would have to be carefully considered as a certain gentleman, named Mr. Fung, had to be consulted. The nephew advised the man to bring along Mr. Fung when they called for the spoil.

On the following day the men called again. This time they were more cautious, the first defendant going upstairs to speak to the complainant, whilst the other remained outside in the street on guard. Instructing the mistress to engage the man in conversation the youth escaped from the house and ran to the district watchmen's headquarters where he obtained the aid of five watchmen who secured the arrest of the defendants. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, adjourned the Court for a few moments in order to get into the case. On resuming, he addressed the defendants telling them that if there was any proof in the statements of the witnesses it would be sufficient to convict. According to the law an accessory before the fact was equally as guilty as the principal; if, on the other hand, they were innocent instruments it was up to them to prove it. Continuing the Magistrate said, "As you are not defended by attorney, I will explain the case to you very carefully and you can make your defence accordingly."

Mr. Hamilton then read over in detail the evidence for the prosecution, making clear all the points.

Asked if they had anything to say, the first defendant denied that he had anything to do with the four letters. He only went there to recover \$5 which was due to him. The second defendant put forward a plea of *alibi*, saying that he only came down from Canton the day he was arrested. The third defendant's reason was not given as just prior to being called upon he fell ill and had to leave the dock.

The Magistrate put the case back in order to give the second witness a chance of calling a witness to prove his *alibi*.

CARPENTERS AGAIN IN COURT. AN INTIMIDATION CHARGE.

A case of intimidation came up for hearing at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Lindsell, in which four carpenters were the defendants. They were described by Mr. F. E. Nash, for the defence, as members of the Muk Cheung Carpenters' Guild, whilst the complainant (a woman) told the Magistrate that her folks were members of the Muk Yip Carpenters' Guild. The defendants' Guild—the Muk Cheung—is open to carpenters doing decorative work and the complainants' Guild—the Muk Yip—does contractors' and house-building work.

The alleged intimidation is said to have taken place on July 4th. Prior to this date, according to the evidence of the complainant's No. 1 folk the four defendants had visited the complainant's shop at No. 15, Peel Street and tried to persuade the folks there to join the Muk Cheung Guild. Up to the 4th inst. their persuasions were of a friendly nature and the defendants were offered tea and cigarettes. On the 4th, finding that friendly persuasion was unavailing, they are said to have used threatening language, saying: "If you start work this evening without registering we will assault you on the morrow." The mistress of the shop reported the matter to the police and on the 5th inst. a number of police were sent there to guard the place and to arrest the defendants. When the defendants strolled into the place two of them attempted to assault the No. 1 folk but before they could do so they were seized by the police, the third defendant was arrested outside the door of the shop whilst the fourth was caught walking rapidly away down the street.

The Complainant (Mistress of the carpenter's shop) described the incidents of the 5th clearly under the guidance of Mr. R. E. A. Webster, for the prosecution. Early in the morning the first defendant looked in at the shop and then went away. Half-an-hour later he looked in again, and, addressing the complainant from the doorway said: "You cannot work unless you are registered; and now you are working—all right! If you want workmen you must engage men from our guild." Two policemen, hiding in a cubicle, then came out and arrested the defendants just as they were attempting to assault the No. 1 folk.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE."

WHY A CHARGE OF THEFT FAILED:
SOMETHING WRONG IN THE HONG-
KONG ELECTRIC COMPANY'S
WORKING DEPT.

A peculiar case of alleged theft from the Hongkong Electric Company's Duddell Street Cable Store came up for hearing before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Magistracy, yesterday. A Chinese fitter named Chan Sin was charged with stealing a collection of "copper ends" which were the remains of copper rods used by the Company in their various electrical jobs. The complainant on the charge sheet was G. Nevis, a young Portuguese foreman and not the Hongkong Electric Company. This caused the Magistrate to remark: "I think the Company have behaved in a most extraordinary manner in this case." Commenting on this remark, Mr. H. C. Macnamara, who appeared for the defendant, said: "Not only have the Company behaved in an extraordinary manner, but the alleged stolen goods have not been produced in Court; and not only has the property not been produced but it is not even described with any particularity. It is alleged to have been stolen some five months ago and the charge has not been preferred until a great time afterwards and then it is brought on an alleged confession."

In giving evidence the complainant, G. Nevis, stated that on the 25th June he asked the defendant where a quantity of "copper ends" were. The defendant stated they had been returned to store. The storekeeper, on the following day, denied having received them. When questioned further the defendant admitted that he had sold them. A foreman who was present at the confession pleaded with the complainant not to report the matter. In view of this the complainant warned the defendant and said he would be reported if such an occurrence was repeated. On June 30th the defendant drew ten pounds of solder by cheat. On July 4th he told the complainant that this had been melted down. Complainant then reported the matter to Mr. V. Sorby, Head of the Mains Department and to Mr. Lewis. He was instructed by Mr. Lewis to take the case to Court.

The Magistrate: It seems to me that you compounded the felony, in not reporting it.

In cross-examination by Mr. Macnamara the witness was asked to explain what was meant by "copper ends." The witness attempted to explain but his explanation was not clear. Mr. Lewis who was present in Court said that "copper ends" were "the ends of copper rods."

Mr. Macnamara to Mr. Lewis: Am I cross-examining this witness or you. I will, no doubt, have the pleasure of hearing you in the witness-box shortly.

Questioned further by Mr. Macnamara, the complainant stated that the defendant was not angry when he admitted selling the copper wire. Mr. Macnamara contended that the defendant said in a fit of anger, "If you say I have stolen it—I have stolen it."

The Chinese storekeeper and the No. 1 Foreman gave evidence in corroboration of that given by the complainant.

The Magistrate, in discharging the defendant, said it was an extraordinary case to bring into Court. As far as he could see there was no evidence except an alleged confession. There was no evidence where the "copper ends" had gone to and the evidence of alleged confession had been condoned for some days and dropped until there was a further alleged theft of solder. No enquiry appeared to have been made as to where the copper had been sold and, further, none of the stolen property had been produced in Court.

Turning to Mr. Lewis, his Worship said: "I think there is something wrong in the working of the Department. It is very extraordinary that a case like this should have been brought."

Mr. Lewis: The matter had been brought before the Manager and he let the case be brought before the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash, witness said she could not remember whether the first defendant had ever been employed at her shop or not.

This, drew from the Magistrate a comment to the effect that it was rather strange that an employer could not remember her old employee.

Asked by Mr. Nash as to the exact message she gave to the Police at the Central Police Station, the complainant said: "I told the Police I was a poor woman and I could not afford to pay compensation to any of my workmen if they were assaulted."

Complainant's young son was next called. At the commencement of his evidence he was asked by Mr. Webster if he was employed in the last witness's shop.

He replied indignantly: No. I should think not.

Mr. Webster: Then what do you do?—I am the complainant's son.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Webster): He objects to you saying that he is a workman. He is the mistress's son.

Mr. Webster: Oh! I see; I beg his pardon.

After the youth had given corroborative evidence, the case was put back to Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

FURNISHING DEPT.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

CRETONNES AND TISSUES
NEW DESIGNS FOR LOOSE COVERS.

CASEMENT CLOTHS
IN ALL SHADES.

MUSLINS AND CURTAIN NETS
DAINTY DESIGNS AND INEXPENSIVE.

MOSQUITO NETTING, SHEETINGS, QUILTS, ICE BLANKETS, GLASS, CLOTHS, SCOURERS, TABLE DAMASKS, BATH AND FACE TOWELS, ETC.

PRICES very REASONABLE.

A NEW STOCK OF BAROGRAPHS.

The Special Self Recording Barometer

AND The B.O.T. Pattern Marine Mercurial Barometer

AT LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD., HONGKONG.

PIANOS BY COLLARD AND COLLARD

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THIS CLIMATE

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED

AT ANDERSON'S

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3146.

RAINCOATS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have a good assortment to choose from. There are

GABERDINES @ \$45 AND \$49.50.

RUBBEROID @ \$19.50.

DOUBLE TEXTURE WATERPROOFS @ \$30.

Also the celebrated "MATTAMAO" RAINCOAT @ \$25.

UMBRELLAS GOLOSHES

BLACK AND BROWN WATERPROOF BOOTS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MADAME FLINT'S NEW SHOWROOM.

MADAME FLINT will shortly go to Paris to purchase goods for the coming winter season and will be pleased to execute any commission her clients may wish to have attended to. When she arrives in Paris it is her intention to form an Anglo-French Company for the purpose of conducting her present business, to which will be added a Ladies' Hairdressing Salon. This department will be properly up-to-date and will supply "transformations" and indeed everything that goes to make My Lady Beautiful.

Meanwhile Miss Flint has sent out a large assortment of Autumn goods which are due to arrive here in September. Madame Flint has just removed into the premises lately occupied by the Box Ton, Ltd., in Queen's Road Central. The place has been refitted and renovated throughout and a large stock of ladies' wear and hats is now on view there. As these must be sold to make room for the new season's goods a Special Reduction in Price has been arranged.

Madame FLINT takes the opportunity of thanking her numerous customers for their patronage in the past and holds herself at their disposal in the future. She expects to be back in Hongkong about the first week in November.

Hongkong, July 10th, 1922. [1224]

RAFFLE.

IN AID OF ST. DUNSTON'S HOME.

MADAME FLINT wishes to draw the attention of the General Public that she is offering a Beautiful STUNK TUR and BUFF to be RAFFLED in aid of St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind Soldiers. Tickets can be had at Madame FLINT'S Shop for \$1.00 each. [1225]

NOTICE TO PEAK TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS.

OWING to the inclemency of the Weather we are forced to postpone the opening of the Peak Telephone Exchange until 20th inst. CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO. LTD. [1226]

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE will be held at St. Paul's Church (Glenally) by the PRESENT and PAST PUPILS of St. Paul's College on SUNDAY, 16th inst. at 8 p.m. in Memory of the late DR. WUTING FANG, a former student in the College. ALL FRIENDS of the late Dr. Wu are cordially invited to attend. [1228]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES (WINDING UP) No. 2 of 1920.

IN THE MATTER of the COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911 & 1921

IN THE MATTER of the CHINESE PARTNERSHIP ORDINANCE 1911.

Re THE CHAP CHEUNG SING KI (In Liquidation).

TAKE NOTICE that the Liquidation having been completed, the Final Meeting of the Partners of THE CHAP CHEUNG SING KI firm will be held at the Office of Messrs. Messrs. & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, 12th Floor, on MONDAY, the 14th August, 1922, at 12 Noon, when the Liquidators' Accounts will be placed before the Members of the firm and any explanations relating to the winding up will be given. C. BERNARD BROWN, Liquidator. [1227]

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS WANTED.

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON of No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors have for investment the sum of \$500,000, and are prepared to consider applications for the same on first class Mortgages of house property. [123]

A ROMANCE

OF

HAPPY VALLEY.

TO-NIGHT AT THE CORONET

BLACK BEAUTY

TO-NIGHT TILL SATURDAY.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANVON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Society which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Society's Registered Office at Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Society to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the Fifth day of September, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1922, at 12.10 p.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the Fifth day of September, 1922, at 12.10 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 18th day of August, 1922, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft New Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the Fifth day of September, 1922, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day OPENED our Registered Offices at 1st CHATER ROAD as IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS, JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD. Hongkong, 30th June 1922. [1218]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held at the OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM CITY HALL on THURSDAY, 20th JULY, at 4 P.M.

By Order,
D. K. HLAIR, Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1922. [1231]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an Interim dividend of £2 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1922, at rate of 2s. 7½d. per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1922, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th July, to SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1922 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. BARNES, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1922. [1227]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1922. [1228]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1922. [1228]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 8691 for 200 Shares of this Company in the name of Dr. J. H. HAWK of 79, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTOR is HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to Dr. J. H. HAWK, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1922. [1123]

CONSULAT DE FRANCE, HONGKONG.

FRIDAY Next, 14th of July, being the French National Fete, the Consul for France will be pleased to receive at his official residence, 13, Peak Road, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., two members of the French Community, British officials and officers, and his foreign colleagues who may wish to call on that occasion. The Chamber of the Consulate (Alexandre Building) will be closed all day on the 14th. Hongkong, 11th July, 1922. [1226]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

BATHING SEASON, 1922—REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MEMBERS' FRIENDS may become Bathing Members at a charge of \$15.00 for Double Tickets and \$10.00 for Single Tickets from July to October inclusive, on entering their names, together with the names of their proposer, in the register provided for that purpose at the Club House, when Bathing Tickets will be issued.

By Order of the General Committee,
F. G. VAUX, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1922. [1174]

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE SHIELDS.

WILL be presented to the winners in the "A" and "B" Divisions by Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN on SATURDAY, July 15th, at the Indian Recreation Club's Ground. Exhibition matches will be played by "The Rest v. Winners" in each Division, commencing at 4 p.m.

J. C. FLETCHER, Hon. Secretary.
[1217]

INTIMATION

Just received, fresh and in excellent condition

H. D. FOSS & CO'S

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN

CHOCOLATES

"Quality Folks" in 1 lb. boxes

"As you like it" in 1 lb. boxes

"Ideal" in ½ lb. boxes

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, JULY 14TH, 1922.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

News of the breakdown of The Hague Conference owing to the attitude assumed by the Russian does not come in the nature of a surprise, though there were some very sanguine spirits who expected that, under pressure at the Conference table, Russia would so far depart from her economic policies as to enable some practical scheme of economic co-operation to be devised. The Russian delegates staggered the Conference some three weeks ago with a demand for credits for the reconstruction of Russia amounting to approximately \$241,000,000 which was represented as the "irreducible minimum." When the leading delegate defending the colossal size of the sum demanded, said it was impossible to construct Russia piecemeal he simply confirmed the general impression of wreck and ruin to which Russia has been brought by the economic madness of Bolshevism. But it was necessary for the Conference at The Hague to face the situation as it was presented to them, and the primary question to be settled was not whether it was possible in the present financial state of the world to raise this huge sum for Russia's reconstruction, but what measure of confidence the policies and the acts of the Soviet would be likely to inspire in financiers who would have to be approached for any sum which it might be deemed advisable to lend to Russia. Accordingly the Conference drew from the Soviet delegation, a statement, acknowledging Russia's pre-war debts and declaring that Russia will pay them; but the statement insisted that Russia must have credits; otherwise she would not pay one penny. The fact that Russia is a rich country was represented as constituting her chief guarantee. The statement

further declared that Russia is not prepared to restore private property to former owners, but will grant concessions on private property; and Russia will not admit any liability regarding war debts. This is the position with which the sub-commissions have been dealing during the past ten days, resulting in the presentation of a questionnaire to the Russian delegates with a view to getting explicit information on matters of vital importance and guarantees for the freedom of internal and external trade. The nature of the Russian replies, the cable message says, was such that the delegates agreed that it was impossible with the best intentions to come to terms with the Soviet.

The breakdown of the Conference in this way postponed indefinitely the restoration of the currencies and the economic welfare of Europe. Russia is an important factor in the situation. The alternative to agreement is the policy of *laissez faire*. Discussing the political outlook as it affects the Stock Exchange, a leading firm of London brokers recently wrote: "Professional politicians are always seeking in season and out of season, to bring State machinery into operation to further their little schemes, whereas many things are far better left to individual initiative and effort; politicians are, indeed, apt to overlook the fact that without, or ultimately despite, their intervention, Nature, working through laws that move the masses of mankind, is silently but ceaselessly carrying on her own recuperative processes. The healing process must begin at some definite spot. Let us develop trade with such of our neighbours as are in a position to trade with us, and the remaining nations will soon fall into line, if for nothing else than by the sheer infection of example. Doubtless if we supply so-called Russia with funds to buy from us, we can trade with her to the extent of any surplus that may remain after the Bolsheviks have provided for their propaganda purposes, and for the feeding and equipping of their Red army. But from a humanitarian standpoint, is a highly questionable policy; and certainly it is not business. The real Russia will revive when she shakes off the Bolshevik regime, and we have no right, as a nation, to be aiding, directly or indirectly, the vampire which is sucking her life's blood." Whether in the circumstances of Europe that is the right view to take may be a debatable question, but at any rate it is a position into which the nations of Europe are forced by the attitude of the Russian Delegates at The Hague. Among financial experts who have been closely studying the problem of Europe there would seem to be but one opinion regarding its solution, and that is that it has become evident that some compromise, involving concessions and sacrifices from all parties, will ultimately prove inevitable, and that the success of any attempt to solve the problem must be dependent upon a preliminary agreement between the various nations concerned. Whether an agreement of value can be reached without Russian participation is a moot question, but it has now to be attempted.

It is stated that owing to the unsettled conditions in Canton, the Chinese Banks have suspended business. A burglary has been reported from No. 5, Minden Villas, Kowloon. Silverware to the value of \$291 has been stolen. A fatal case of small-pox was notified to the Public Health authorities during the 24th hours ending on the 12th inst. The victim was a Chinese. A Chinese youth aged 16 years was knocked down by a Public Works Department motor-lorry at Causeway Bay on Wednesday. The youth was removed to the Government Civil Hospital where he has been detained. Two armed men entered a money-changer's shop in the central district on Wednesday night, held up the money-changer, Man Cheung-Yuen, and robbed him safe. The robbers are said to have got away with \$214 in notes and cash. The following is from our English contemporary at Canton:—The Provincial Assembly wanted a meeting to be held yesterday to discuss the Governorship but owing to the sound of the cannons few members turned up and so the meeting was called off.

A Chinese servant employed at No. 130, the Peak was found dead in the servants' quarters of the house on Wednesday.

We understand that negotiations are proceeding between the Government and the Peak Tramways Company for an extension of the track.

There is much complaint in Canton of the constantly rising cost of living owing to the disturbed conditions prevailing in the city and the surrounding districts.

In view of the heavy rains of the last two days, "A Sufferer from the Water Shortage," writes to us an appeal to the Water Authority, to relieve him and his fellow Chinese sufferers from the hardship which the application of the rider main system imposes on them.

To-day, July 14th, is the French National fete day. Readers have doubtless noticed the announcement by the Consul for France which has been appearing in our advertisement columns during the past few days in regard to the customary reception by the Consul.

The Canton Times says that the damage done by bombs to the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway near Shek Tan and also near Shekloon is great, and "repairing work cannot be started during the unsettled conditions in the city." Therefore, our contemporary says, there can be no service on this line for some time. It adds that the cost of repairing the line is estimated at \$60,000.

THE TYPHOON.

STORM CENTRE 100 MILES SOUTH OF HONGKONG.

The typhoon which threatened to visit the Colony on Wednesday entered the coast between Macao and Kwangchow-wan early yesterday morning. The centre passed about 100 miles south-west of Hongkong.

The wind velocity registered at the Observatory on Wednesday was very high and about 11 p.m., a squall travelling at the rate of 39 miles per hour was registered. This was the greatest wind velocity throughout the day and was, of course, considerably below full typhoon force. The lowest barometrical reading was 29.45 at nine o'clock at night. By 2 p.m. yesterday it had risen to 29.67. Up to ten o'clock yesterday morning 2.47 inches of rain were recorded at the observatory, whilst at the Botanical Gardens 2.65 inches were registered up to 10 a.m.

REPORTS OF DAMAGES.

Not a great deal of damage was done by the typhoon in the Colony. Several telephone wires were blown down in various parts of the city. The Magistracy telephone system was disconnected for the best part of the day whilst a telephone wire at the Wing Wo Street wharf was broken and for some time trailed across the Praya. In Kowloon a large tree in Nathan Road, near Victoria View, was blown down, during Wednesday night when the gale reached its height. A chimney stack at No. 1, Shelley Street toppled through the roof doing some damage but fortunately without injuring anybody. At Kowloon City, the new matched market was wrecked by the wind, and is now a heap of ruins.

A FIGHT FOR WATER.

THREE SANITARY BOARD COOLIES INJURED.

The necessity of obtaining water from the public fountains has led to Chinese in various parts of the Colony forming up in queues long hours before the water supply is turned on. In Yau-mati it is not an uncommon sight to see Chinese sleeping by their buckets near the fountains as early as three o'clock in the mornings.

On Wednesday the patience of the waiting queue at one of the fountains at Yau-mati became exhausted and the fountain was rushed. A number of Sanitary Board coolies in the neighbourhood attempted to defend the supply and in the melee that followed three Sanitary Board coolies were injured and had to be removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital. Police aid was called and the crowd was soon got under control.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

IRELAND'S CIVIL WAR.
PARLIAMENT PROLOGUED FOR
ANOTHER FORTNIGHT.

LONDON, July 12th.
The Irish Provisional Government announces that Parliament stands prologued for a further fortnight.

EARLIER CABLES.
OPENING OF PARLIAMENT
POSTPONED.

LONDON, July 12th.
The opening of the new South Irish Parliament has been postponed indefinitely in view of the unsettled conditions.

Roundabout communications have been established with Cork, but hitherto no information has been received from that city. Reports from the Galway district indicate that the National troops are driving a wedge into the various irregular commands.

The National commandant at Sligo stormed the important Ballymote barracks and captured the Garrison, with arms, ammunition and transport.

LATEST CABLES.
REDUCTION IN BRITISH
RAILWAY RATES.

There will be a general reduction in railway rates from August 1st, as a result of the agreement between the English and Welsh Railway Companies and the Federation of British Industries, which was ratified yesterday.

ECHO OF THE MOPLAH
REBELLION.

Calicut, July 12th.
Three Moplahs were sentenced to death and three to transportation, on the charge of murdering Khan Chekkut, an ex-Inspector of Police, during last year's rebellion.

THE BRITISH TEA BILL.
PENALTIES FOR UNDER WEIGHT
SALES.

LONDON, July 12th.
The Tea Bill mentioned in a cable message dated May 23rd, as amended by the Parliamentary Committee, provides penalties for giving a false written warranty in respect of the net weight tea sold, and also for selling tea, otherwise than by net weight. For giving a false warranty the penalty for a first offence is a fine of £5.

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT

LONDON, July 12th.
The Bank of England discount rate has been fixed at 3 per cent.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 12th.
The death is announced of Admiral John Moresby.

ADMIRAL JOHN MORESBY.

LONDON, July 12th.
[Admiral Moresby was born 1830. He was an author and explorer, having to his credit the discovery of the finest harbour in New Guinea, on which Port Moresby now stands. He also discovered twenty-five large inhabited islands, and more than one hundred smaller ones, in addition to exploring over six hundred miles of unknown coast line. His service included Baltic 1854-55 (Udall); China 1861; Japan 1864.]

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, July 12th.
The death has occurred of Sir Thomas Glen-Coats.

[Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, born in 1845, was the Chairman of J. & P. Coats, Ltd. In 1894 he assumed the additional surname of Glen after his maternal grandfather. Sir Thomas was Hon. Colonel (V.D.) 6th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire. The deceased, who had two sons and one daughter, was created a Baronet in 1894.]

SIR THOMAS GLEN-COATS.

LONDON, July 12th.
The death has occurred of Sir Thomas Glen-Coats.

LATEST CABLES.
AMERICAN STRIKE MANIA.
OWNERS REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE.

CHICAGO, July 12th.

In replying to peace suggestions by Mr. E. C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, the railway managements flatly declined to deal with Jewell, the leader of the railwaymen, until strike orders were rescinded; pending which, they declare that the proper procedure is through orderly processes before the Labour Board.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
LABOUR SUPPORTS
STRIKERS.

WASHINGTON, July 12th.
The American Federation of Labour has instructed all members affiliated with the metal trades, outside the railway shops, to no longer repair rolling-stock belonging to railways affected by the strikes.

EARLIER CABLES.
COAL SHORTAGE CAUSED BY
MINERS' STRIKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12th.
Shortage of coal in the United States, owing to the miners' strike, has resulted in over a dozen ships being chartered on behalf of San Francisco interests to import coal from Australia, Glasgow, and Cardiff.

RAILWAY STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 12th.
Negotiations for a settlement of the railway strike have opened on the basis of a scheme drafted by the Chairman of the Railroad Labour Board.

LATEST CABLES.
ANTHRACITE MINE OPERA-
TORS WILL ARBITRATE.

AT PRESIDENT HARDING'S
SUGGESTION.

WASHINGTON, July 12th.
The anthracite mine operators have accepted President Harding's proposed arbitration to settle the differences in the coal industry.

JIM LARKIN'S APPEAL
DISMISSED.
SENTENCE CONFIRMED BY STATE
APPEAL COURT.

ALBANY (U.S.A.), July 12th.
The State Appeal Court has confirmed the sentence of five years' imprisonment to which Jim Larkin was sentenced for criminal anarchy.

[A cable message dated May 23rd stated that the State Appeal Court had granted Larkin a certificate of "reasonable doubt." Bail was fixed at \$16,000, but it was not till some days later that Larkin accepted his release. After his acceptance he was immediately re-arrested on an old charge.]

EARLIER CABLES.
INTER-VARSITY CRICKET
MATCH.

A WIN FOR THE LIGHT BLUES.

LONDON, July 12th.
At Lord's Cambridge beat Oxford by an innings and 100 runs. Cambridge scored 403 for 4, when they declared. Chapman made 102 and Hubert Ashton 90, both not out. Oxford were dismissed in their first innings for 222. Hedges making 44. Allen captured five wickets for 60. In their second innings Oxford were all out for 81, Allen taking four wickets for 18.

WORLD'S TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS OF THE FINALS.

LONDON, July 12th.
At Wimbledon, the lawn tennis finals resulted as follows:

In the Men's Doubles, Anderson and Lycett beat Patterson and O'Hara Wood by 3/6, 7/9, 6/4, 8/3, and 11/0. The holders were Lycett and Max Woosnam. The latter, injured, was not participating.

In the Ladies Doubles, Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan (holders) beat Mrs. Stocks and Miss McKane by 6/0 and 6/4.

In the Mixed Doubles, O'Hara Wood and Mlle. Lenglen defeated the holders Lycett and Miss Ryan by 6/4 and 6/3.

The final in the Men's Doubles was a strenuous battle of tactics, characterised by powerful and accurate driving. There were no rallies, Patterson and Anderson killing brilliantly at every opportunity. Lycett played the game of his life, his magnificent generalship and resource being a predominant factor.

LATEST CABLES.
HAGUE CONFERENCE BREAKS
DOWN.

THE FUNDAMENTAL CONFLICT OF
VIEWS.

LONDON, July 12th.

The failure of the Hague Conference has been received by the newspapers with regret but not surprise, as the prospect of a satisfactory issue was remote from the outset, owing to the fundamental conflict of views on the subject of property.

DEFINITE END OF GENOA POLICY.

The failure is regarded as indicating that the Genoa Conference policy is definitely wound up, proving that all countries are suffering from the same economic disorders, and are unable to agree on collective remedies.

POSSIBILITY OF INTERNATIONAL
COMPLICATIONS.

The important question now is the future relations of Russia and West Europe, and it is expected that negotiation for separate agreements will now be stimulated, as it is known that Italy is eager to do so, and there is also a strong body of British opinion in favour of such a course, but in this matter complications with France and Belgium are to be expected.

EARLIER CABLES.
RUSSIANS PRECIPITATE
DEADLOCK.

THE HAGUE, July 12th.
The breakdown of the Conference is in accordance with anticipation. Only the mediation of Sir Lloyd Greame and Lieut-Comdr. Hilton Young between the Russians and the French prevented an earlier rupture.

The delegates were early astir in anticipation of the crisis. When the written questionnaire drafted by the non-Russians during the week-end was presented to the Russians, there was a joint sitting of the Private Property Sub-Commission. The questionnaire asked the conditions of tenure regarding the working of private property and the methods of taxation thereof, demanded details of properties to be returned, the reason for the non-return of other properties, and what compensation was proposed for the latter. It also insisted on freedom of internal and external trade.

The nature of the Russian replies was such that the delegates agreed that it was impossible, even with the best of intentions, to come to terms with the Soviet.

The meeting of the Property Sub-Commission, over which Sir Lloyd Greame presided, lasted for three hours. The Chairman, in unequivocal terms, detailed the numerous points whereon the Russians failed to define their intentions, notably regarding the recognition of debts, the payment of compensation and the future status of property-holders. Mr. Litvinoff requested that credits be considered separately, but Sir Lloyd Greame was of opinion that credits and property guarantees were interlinked and announced the uselessness of continuing the Conference if this was the Russians' final word.

The Debts Committee, sitting simultaneously, practically came to a deadlock. Failing a *vote face* on the part of the Russians, the delegates are preparing to leave on Saturday.

MOSLEM LEADERS CASE.
ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT.

AMMERSAD, July 12th.

The High Court has acquitted Hasrat Mohani.

SIAMESE ROYALTY IN ROME.
TO VISIT THE RIVIERA.

LONDON, July 12th.
The Crown Prince and Princess of Siam arrived in Rome incognito. Their Royal Highnesses are staying at the Siam Legation, and will shortly proceed to the Riviera.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS
FOR JUNE.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

LONDON, July 12th.
The Board of Trade returns for June show: imports, £24,298,000—a decrease of £2,873,000 compared with June last year; exports, £27,145,000—an increase of £13,593,000.

THE BISLEY COMPETITIONS.
LANCING WINS THE ARMBURTON
SHIELD.

LONDON, July 12th.
Lancing won the Armburton Shield at Bisley.

GERMANY ASKS FURTHER
CONCESSIONS.

DECLARES HER FLIGHT
DESPERATE.

PARIS, July 12th.

Declaring that the situation will become irremediable unless a speedy provisional agreement is reached, Germany has requested the Reparations Commission to grant an immediate moratorium in respect of all payments for the rest of the year, and also of certain cash payments due on the 23rd and 24th inst., and suggests the resumption of loan negotiations.

THE RECOVERY OF THE
MARK.

POSITION SHOWS BETTER
PROSPECTS.

LONDON, July 12th.

German marks recovered to 1,885. Support was inspired by a belief that there are better prospects of the position being taken in hand.

HUGO STINNE'S NEW
VENTURE.

HAMBURG-INDIA SHIPPING
SERVICE.

PARIS, July 12th.

A message from Hamburg states that Hugo Stinnes is inaugurating a shipping service from Hamburg to India in October.

ACCIDENT AT GERMAN
EXPLOSIVES DEPOT.

WAS IT ACCIDENTAL?

BERLIN, July 12th.
The explosion at the Groden depot occurred after an inspection by the inter-Allied commission, one of whom was slightly injured.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. ALFRED SEE VISITS BERLIN.

LONDON, July 12th.

Mr. Alfred See has proceeded to Berlin.

CANTON LABOUR VIEWS ON
THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

According to a special issue of the *Tai Kwoong Pao* (Hongkong), the Canton Chinese Engineers' Institute has been on strike since Tuesday last, affecting the electrical supply and the waterworks. It is stated that the Telephone Company's employees are also on strike, causing much inconvenience to Government Departments. General Ip Kui surrounded the Telephone Bureau with troops, but as over 100 employees had left the premises the strike had already become ineffective. It is also stated that Dr. Sun's warships bombarded the Chang Chau forts, and with the assistance of the People's Army, recaptured them.

WHY MR. WELLS IS NOT
A DRAPER.

NOT CLEVER ENOUGH.

At the annual conference dinner of the National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, at the Criterion Restaurant, London, a letter was read from Mr. H. G. Wells, in the course of which he said:

"As you know, I began life behind the counter (draper's counter) when I was thirteen, and I suppose if I had had a normal ability to pack parcels and respect my shop-walker I should have been a draper's assistant all my life. What got me out of business was nothing but incompetence. I couldn't handle the stuff skilfully, and I couldn't keep bright and attentive for long."

"I can work pretty well in short spells, but then I must knock off for half an hour, or so before I can go on, and the staying power of my colleagues filled me with astonishment and envy. To this day, the steady, good temper and patient alertness of the shop assistant compels my admiration."

"I don't know what sort of message to give your Conference except my very respectful and friendly greetings. If I were talking to youngish assistants and trying to be fatherly and helpful I should say, 'Read all you can and keep adaptable. Learn everything you can of the story of the stuff you handle before it got into the shop, and get back towards the wholesale if you can.'"

"The greatest danger that threatens a shop assistant is routine. Don't, if you find a comfortable position, fall into routine. No branch of human activities is undergoing such a profound and revolutionary change as the distributing trade. Everything is changing—methods of production, transport handling, and display."

"The temper and quality of the customers is changing too. This means bother for you. It means change and accommodation but it means opportunity. May you see it in good time and grasp it with both hands."

OUR LONDON LETTER.
COMMITTEE ON CHINESE
EDUCATION AT WORK.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY AND CRIME
DETECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 8th.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

I hear that the Committee appointed to consider the question of the education of young Chinese in this country held a meeting this week at the Foreign Office. Owing to the absence of Sir John Jordan at Geneva, where he went to attend the Commission on Opium, the Committee have not met, as it was regarded as most important that Sir John, with his unrivalled knowledge of Chinese affairs, should be present. The wisdom of remitting a portion of the Boxer indemnity in order to enable the money to be used for education is one of the things upon which the Committee will, it is understood, advise the Government.

LORD RALFOUR AT WHITEHALL.

In the absence of Lord Curzon, who has had to go into the country for a prolonged rest, his place has been taken at the Foreign Office by the Earl of Balfour. I learn that the permanent officials in the Department make no secret of their pleasure that "A.J." as he is called and will continue to be known as long as he lives, is back in harness again, although it is only for a few weeks. He has always been a popular chief, with the happy knack of getting the best out of everybody and making them feel that work was a pleasure. Lord Curzon has had a break-down, and has been lying on his back for weeks. He has an absorbing passion for work, and it seems rather strange, but it is none the less a fact, that as Foreign Minister he conducts with his own hands the bulk of the correspondence of his Department. He slaves away at details that are commonly performed by secretaries. Lord Curzon suffers from the ingrained belief that is often found in very brilliant men—namely, that if you want a thing done well it is necessary to do it yourself.

WIRELESS BROADCASTING AND CRIME.

This week important experiments have been made to ascertain whether wireless broadcasting can be used for the detection of criminals. A detective somewhere in Essex was "listening in" with a wireless telephone receiving set installed in a motor-car. He picked up the description of a "wanted" man broadcasted from Marconi House in London. The detective, having duly received the message, soon captured the imaginary criminal, and conveyed the information by wireless to Spring Gardens, where the chief constables of England and Wales were in conference debating the best means of using the wireless broadcasting method for the detection or prevention of crime. This method has been in use by police in the United States for some time. The opinion of the chief constables seemed to be favourable, but it was held as imperative that for police purposes a code will have to be used. Otherwise, the information broadcasted would be of prime importance to the criminal, who could easily carry a receiving set with him. These can be had now of a size no bigger than an attaché case.

NEW BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

There are fifteen new baronets, but none is an outstanding personality. Of more interest are the new knights, and of these is Mr. Barker, the famous manipulative surgeon. For many years he has been refused recognition by the Faculty, who have cold-shouldered him as an unqualified practitioner. His claims to recognition have often been debated in the Press, and he has had the support of many distinguished surgeons. Mr. Barker made his way to his present eminent position by his extraordinary skill in treating affections of the joints. He has succeeded where the orthodox medical and surgical experts have failed; and he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Harley Street has refused him a degree again and again; but his knighthood brings him recognition, and enables him to smile at the pundits who refused to recognise his undoubted merits as a bone-setter.

Another interesting knighthood is that conferred upon Mr. H. F. Dickens, the seventh son of the creator of "Pickwick." It is understood to be a snipe for the recipient not being made Recorder of London.—H.B.

THE TELEPHONE GIRL
GRADUATE.

TWO B.A.'S RECEIVE LAUNDRY
APPOINTMENTS.

Eight women graduates, selected from among the eight hundred applicants for the post of telephone operator at £250 a year, sat for a novel examination at the Savoy Hotel Laundry, Clapham, on June 7th. Courtesy, even temper, and patience, coupled with a public school or University education, were the main essentials for the position.

The eight from whom the final choice was eventually made were required to pass an examination of a varied and practical character to test their tact, resource, pertinacity, rapidity of judgment, and office method. They were invited to get into telephone communication with a person who, to all intents and purposes, was not on the telephone.

Another test, demanding rapid judgment, resource, and tact, was how to deal with a new customer who rang up and asked the van to call one half-hour after the van had left the laundry. The problem was to ascertain at which point of its itinerary the van was at that precise moment, and which was the likeliest customer to ask a favour from over the telephone.

Finally, the manager of the laundry decided to make two appointments, one as telephone operator, the other as assistant manager. The successful applicants were Miss K. M. Cornish, B.A., Liverpool University, and Miss E. Wadsworth, B.A., Manchester University.

for it is now possible for vast numbers of people to visit Epsom on the great day who never thought of going there before.

In the old days you went to the Derby by train, as many do still, but you preferred to travel by road behind a horse, in some smart or quaint conveyance, ranging from the four-in-hand coach to the coster's barrow. This was when the road to the Derby was a circus, a sight for the gods, the human comedy at its best, with plenty of colour and humour. Now, the horse is almost completely off the road, having been replaced by the motor car and the charabanc. Twenty or thirty miles used to put a limit to the power of the horse, but now pilgrims come from the Midlands and the South Coast by road and think nothing of a journey of a couple of hundred miles.

A SLOW PROCESSION.

The result of the improved facilities for travelling to Epsom by road is over-crowded highways. As you near the Downs the congestion of traffic is tremendous, in spite of all the efforts of the authorities to regulate it; and there are long delays, and a severe strain on patience and temper. The last couple of miles is performed at a snail's pace, with constant stoppages, and this rather spoils the pleasure of the day's outing. This year the crowding of the stands and the chief rings was unprecedented. In the enclosure people were packed like the proverbial herrings in a barrel; in fact, the crowd was so dense during the afternoon that many were unable to get near a bookmaker to put their money on a horse. It is not surprising that the question is being seriously debated whether the Derby is not too crowded. But it is one thing to agree that it is, and quite another thing to suggest how things can be otherwise so long as this great national festival retains its popularity.

BIRTHDAY ROGUES.

The Birthday Honours' list this year is not so long as has been usual in recent times. Perhaps this is because the distribution has hitherto been on such a generous scale. The new peers include several well-known business men. Sir Robert Hudson Borwick who goes to the House of Lords is known in connection with a baking powder; Sir William Vestey is the pioneer of the cold-storage business; and Sir James Waring, of the big furnishing firm of Waring and Gillow, has carried art into the homes of the moderately well-to-do. Another interesting new peerage is that conferred on Sir J. B. Robinson, the Band mining magnate. He is well in the "sere and yellow leaf" having been born in Cape Colony 82 years ago. His fame and fortune were derived from a farm he bought in Kimberley on which were discovered the richest diamond mines in the world. He was equally lucky in being first in when gold was found on the Rand.

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The House of Commons has given a first reading to a bill to prevent the importation from overseas of money or property intended to be used for seditious propaganda.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB' SCOTCH

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THE DINNER TABLE.

WHO ARE THE BEST TALKERS?

The question arose at a dinner table the other day: "Which class of men talk best?"

It was a curious thing that literary men and journalists were instantly put out of the running, says Mr. Radcliffe Martin in the Westminster Gazette. It seemed to be the general opinion that it was rare for a man to be ready with pen and tongue alike. There was a feeling that writers kept their best things for the public and did not shine in small circles.

The clergy and schoolmasters were also barred as far too inclined to be dogmatic and to instruct instead of conversing. Besides, it was said that the clergy never talked quite at their best before the laity. Their sense of their cloth kept them from letting themselves go. Then, too, both clergy and schoolmasters were alleged to possess too little knowledge of the world.

When we came to medicine, specialists were disqualified at once as usually uninitiated bores, but good words were put in for ordinary medical practitioners. As their advocates pointed out, the G.P.s see a great deal of human nature and can generally be interesting.

Ordinary business men were put out of the list because their outlook was generally too narrow. Only it was remarked that business men in touch with many diverse businesses—accountants, advertising agents, and the like—were often excellent talkers.

Politicians were ruled out instantly. It was agreed that they were generally too obsessed by the House to be really interesting.

ECSTASY ACTORS.

Actors were set aside as a profession of egotists. When we came to lawyers opinions differed. Finally it was agreed to disqualify solicitors as too discreet, and barristers with only a chamber practice as too dull. Solicitors were pronounced to talk too much of their own shop to be interesting, and naval men were too backward in talking of their own thrilling subject, the sea. An advocate of artists said that they were all observers, and consequently interesting men, but it was agreed that artists noticed details more than generalities, things more than people, and that their talk lacked knowledge of human nature.

Finally we agreed that the best talkers were two very different types of men—barristers in good general practice who touch life at many points and have become practised talkers—and captains of big passenger steamers, who have seen many lands and many people, who have met on an equal footing interesting folk of all kinds, who know the rough life of the sailor and the easy life of the idle rich, and, above all, have at their command all the world of romance that centres round the sea.

A cynic remarked after the decision was taken that it was curious that ships' captains and barristers were almost the only classes discussed not present. "If we had had a specimen of each the vote might have been different," he alleged.

BRIDGE BECOMING A FARCE. HIGH BIDDING.

"This ridiculous big bidding is turning Bridge into a farce," said a club player. He was referring to the so-called "pre-emptive" calls which are becoming increasingly common in many Bridge circles.

What has happened is this, writes A. E. Manning Foster in the Daily Mail. Bad, indifferent, and mediocre performers have noticed that good players do occasionally bid very high initially, with satisfactory results. They have seized upon the idea and have worked it to death. No experienced player, with the exception of the American writer, Miss Florence Irwin, doubts the effectiveness of the pre-emptive or shut-out bids when properly used. But what the weaker players fail to realise is the subtle distinction between hands which demand drastic treatment and those which do not require it, or on which it is positively wrong. The right hand to pre-empt on is of rare occurrence. The tendency of many players is to play Bridge as if it were "Skip" (three-handed Bridge). They treat their partners as non-existent and gamble on their having good hands without allowing them a say in the matter of calling. They forget that Auction Bridge is essentially a partnership game.

The idea of bidding is to build up between the two partners a contract in which they can most effectively combine. The big bidder who will persistently open with a call of three of a suit heedless of the fact that his partner may be bare of it, destroys confidence and chance of any co-operation. The whole thing is very selfish, and that I suppose is why it is so popular, since selfishness at cards is one of the foibles of human nature. The reckless no trump caller, who bids on two kings and a hope, is particularly trying especially as, when it comes off, and you put him down a no-trump hand, he thinks he has done something clever and is confirmed in his evil ways. As for the original two-bidder, I have given him up in despair. No one knows what he means by it, and I think very often he does not know himself. Some players use the two-bid when they have a long suit six or seven or nine, without top honours; others bid it when they have six of a suit headed by ace, king. But I have seen it called on five. The initial two-bid is chaotic. As a shut-out bid it is futile. If it means length without strength it is wrong, the relic of an ancient convention abandoned by good players long ago, and if it denotes six to the ace, king, it is likely to be misleading and to prevent your partner from branching into no trumps, which it may be very desirable for him to do.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,

MONDAY,

JULY 17th,

AT

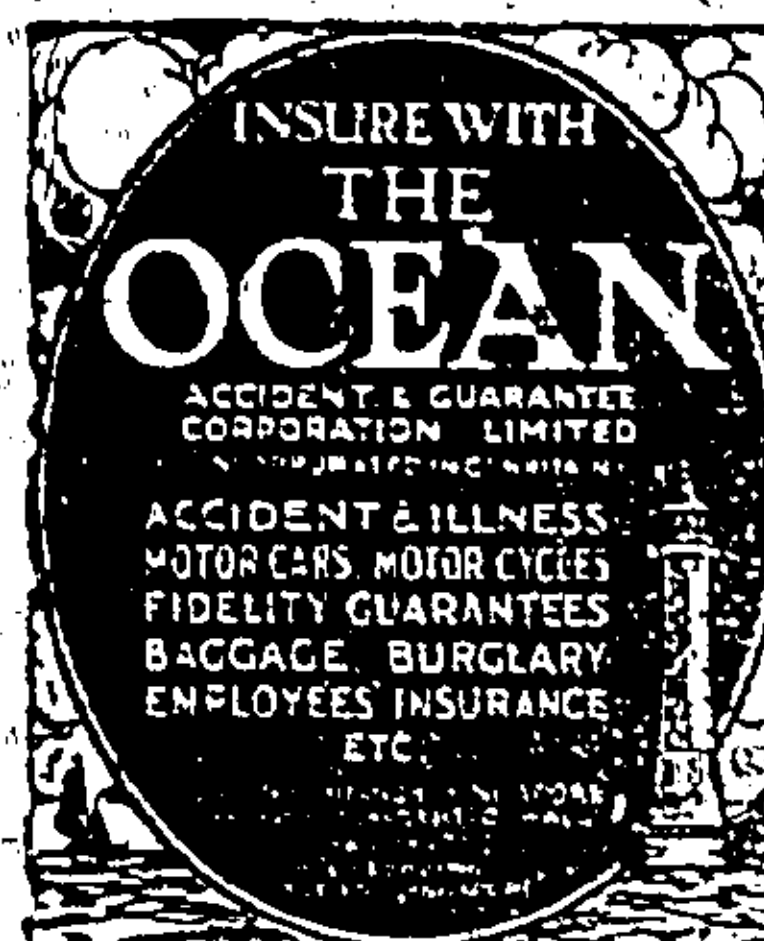
9.15 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

Violinist:

Mrs. KENNETH.

[1921]



SHANGHAI OFFICE—

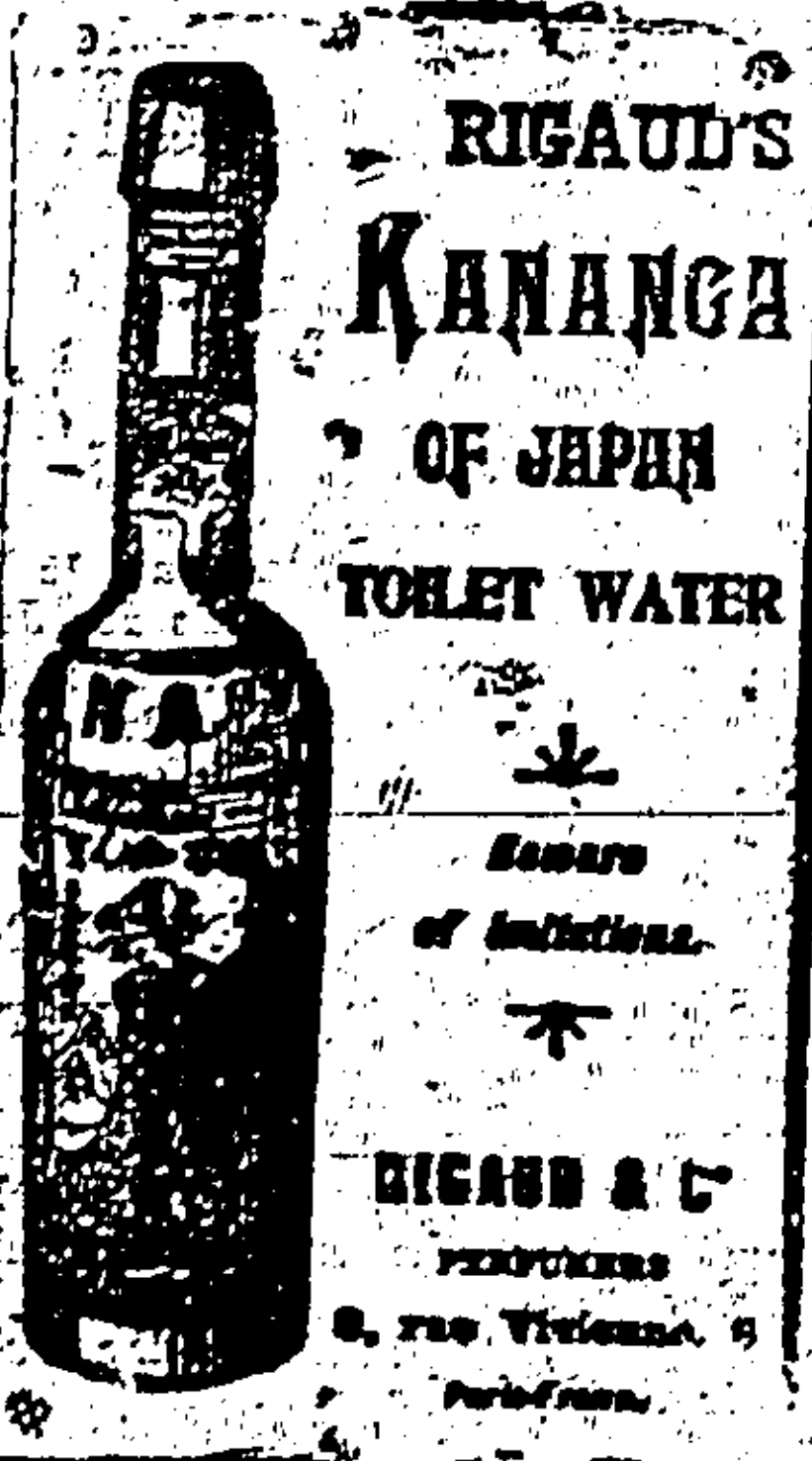
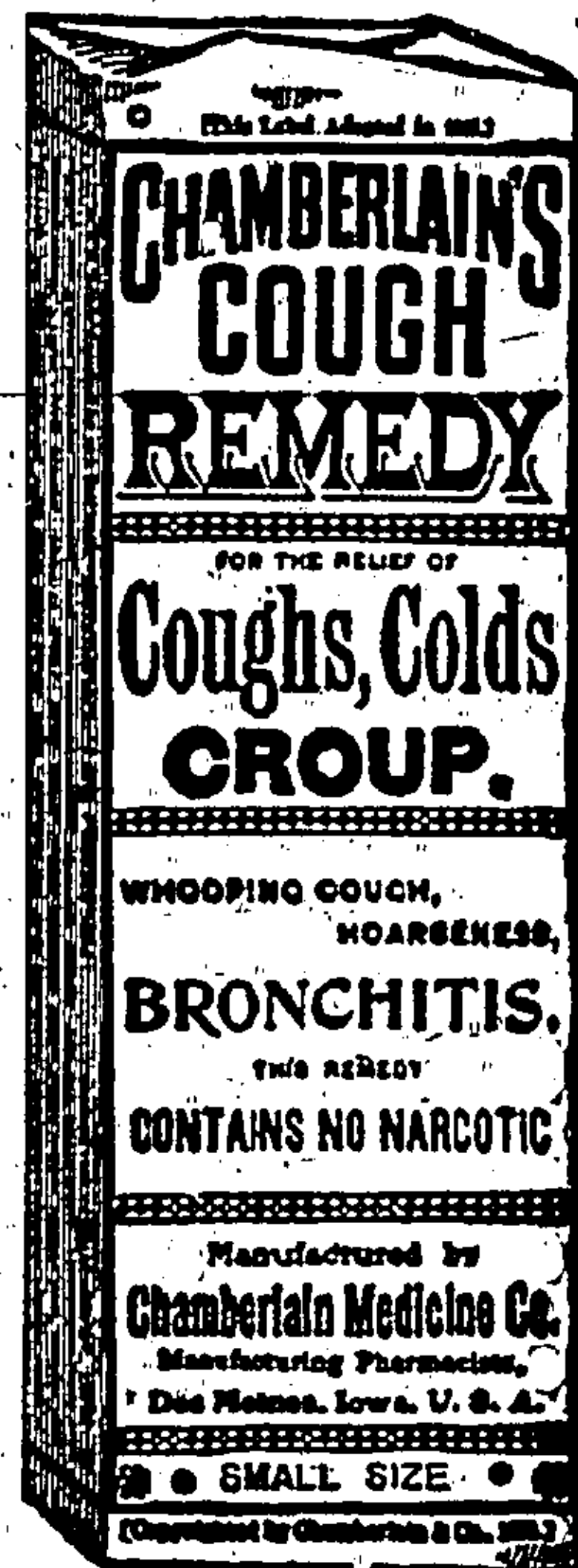
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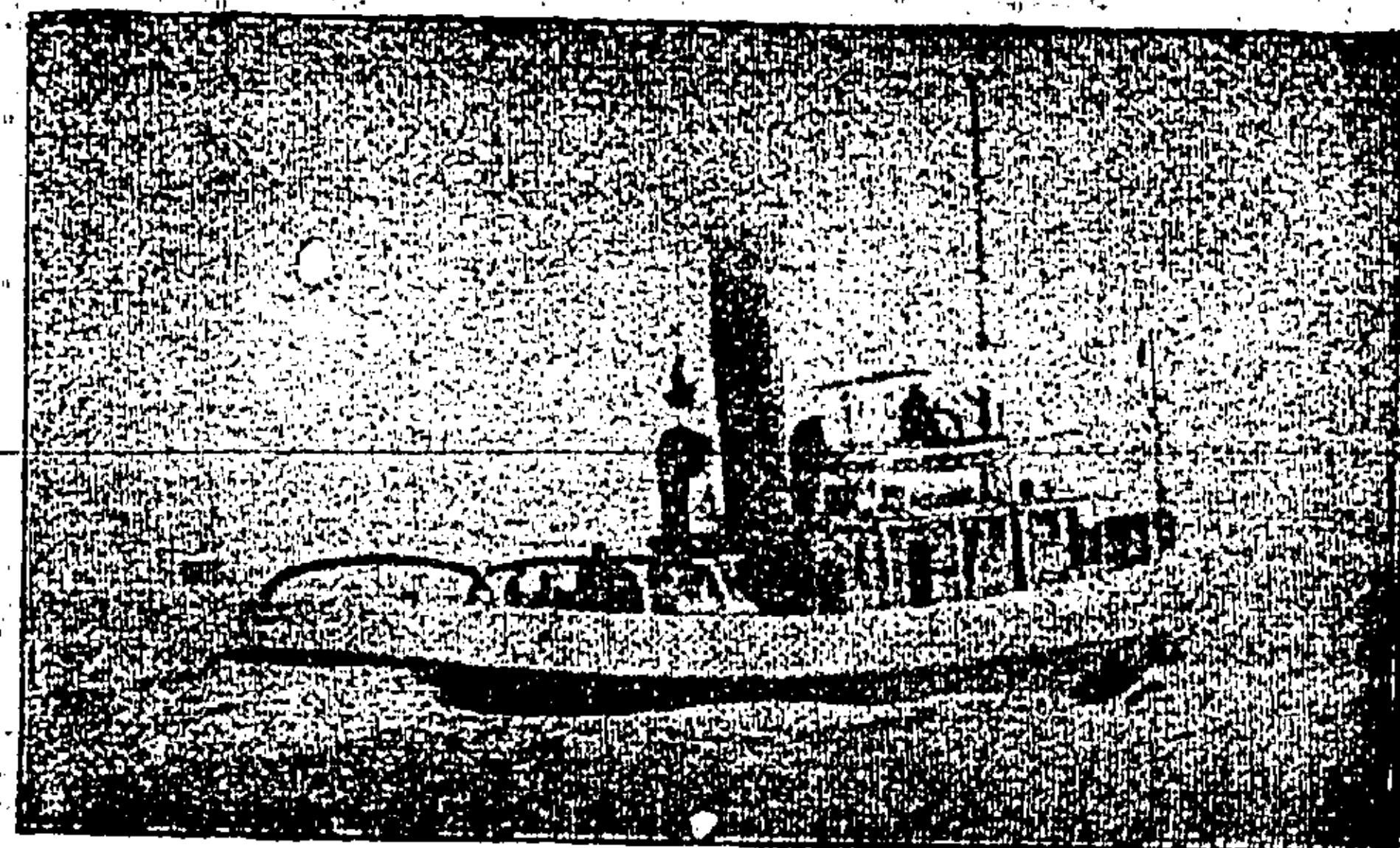
2.30 & 7.15 p.m. performances.

EILEEN SEDGWICK in "TERROR TRAIL."
Episodes, 9 & 10.

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ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

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OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 15th July ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... 3rd Aug. ... Harve, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 26th Aug. ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passenger rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or SHIP & CO., CANTON

General Agents.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

JOHN B.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(WILLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong—

S.S. "HERLUNG" (Calls at Philadelphia) ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July.
S.S. "CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN B.S. CO., LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMBOISE" 15,000 "CORDILLERE" 10,000	On or about 21st July. On or about 4th Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-FONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ANGO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"CHAMBER" 15,000 "ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 "AMBOISE" 15,000 "CORDILLERE" 11,000	On or about 25th July. On or about 8th Aug. On or about 22nd Aug. On or about 5th Sept.

COMMERCIAL LINE

TUNIS, HARVE, DUN, KIRK & ANTWERP
Direct ...

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to

CONSIGNATION, TRANSIT, REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 740.

A. JOHARD,
Sole Agent,
Queen's Building.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodations for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Power in staterooms, saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

(AND RETURN)

(Overlapping 9 or 10 Days)

HAIBOHO ... Capt. W. G. Passmore ... Saturday, 15th July, at Noon.
HAKODURI ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 18th July, at 1 p.m.Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA**
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 20th July.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 20th July.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI

Branch Office:
No. 27 Benson Road, West
Tel. No. 155.Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.**P. & O., British India**
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYXON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BOUDAN"	7,000	22nd July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KASHGAR"	9,000	31st July	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"SICILIA"	6,703	16th Aug.	(Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"SARDINIA"	6,680	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	20th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KALYAN"	8,887	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,056	25th Oct.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Nov.	do.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KAMALA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,310	3rd Jan., 1923	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"EGRA"	5,168	15th July	Singapore via Amoy.
"JANUS"	5,324	18th July	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (2nd)

"St. ALBANS"	4,000	3rd Aug.	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc. The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal. The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SARDINIA"	6,580	18th July	Shanghai, Amoy, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANTA"	6,956	24th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ALIPPO"	5,373	25th July	Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,703	3rd Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by H.B.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Messengers not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

33/35, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP VIA Marseilles.

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

ATLAS MARU ... Monday, 17th July.

BURNES, ABER, BIO ... Monday, 17th July.

DAVE TOWN ... Monday, 17th July.

CHICAGO MARU ... Monday, 17th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO ... Monday, 17th July.

INDO MARU ... Monday, 17th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE ... Monday, 17th July.

KISHU MARU ... Monday, 17th July.

CALCUTTA ... Monday, 17th July.

PEKING MARU ... Monday, 17th July.

VICTORIA ... Monday, 17th July.

VANCOUVER ... Monday, 17th July.

ARIZONA MARU ... Monday, 17th July.

NEW YORK ... Monday, 17th July.

HAGUE MARU ... Monday, 17th July.

NEW ORLEANS ... Monday, 17th July.

SUMATRA MARU ... Monday, 17th July.

JAPAN ... Monday, 17th July.

KEELUNG ... Monday, 17th July.

TARAO ... Monday, 17th July.

Tel. No. 4090.

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... Early August.

For Freight and other particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED(Incorporated in Great Britain)
31, George's Building,
Telephone 2165.
Telegrams: Farprince.**C. N. C.**
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Shanghai	To Sail
HONGKONG	"CHANGCHOW"	On 14th July, D.L.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 14th July, 9 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 14th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 14th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 14th July, 4 p.m.
CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 15th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENGTO"	On 16th July, 4 p.m.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 16th July, D.L.
AMOY, MANILA, ILOILO, Cebu & KALAMBOGAN	"TEAN"	On 18th July, noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 18th July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 18th July, 2 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHIEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KASHING"	On 20th July, 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone 26.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.)

Agents.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	20th July.	25th July.
"CHANGSHA"	5th August.	10th August.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 26.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.), Agents.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone 26.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.), Agents.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$620.50 First Class Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S.	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO
"PRESIDENT WILSON" (formerly "EMPIRE STATE")	July 25th	Aug. 17th
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN" (formerly "HOOSIER STATE")	Aug. 23rd	Sept. 14th
"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" (formerly "GOLDEN STATE")	Sept. 13th	Oct. 5th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN"	July 13th.
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TAMPA-INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK

S.S. "HEFFRON"	Aug. 19th.
S.S. "VICTORIOUS"	Sept. 5th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141.

Cable Address "SOLA VO" Union Building, Hongkong.

AGENTS AT CANTON—REISS & CO.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON for NEW YORK & BOSTON

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"	sailing on or about 6th August.
S.S. "DACE CASTLE"	Middle of September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
PIUMI, having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRACIA"	sailing on or about 10th August.
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FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON"	sailing on or about 23rd July.
S.S. "TRACIA"	sailing on or about 25th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA"	sailing 30th August.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

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